arguments appears to have been made by Shafer [6], but his 30D manuscript table for $x = 1.01(0.01)50$ is relatively inaccessible. For integer arguments the 50D tables of Liénard cover a wider range than those under review, but the precision is less for arguments exceeding 33.

Thus, the present manuscript tables, attractively arranged and clearly printed, represent a significant contribution to the tabular literature relating to the Riemann zeta function and associated functions.

J. W. W.

1. J. W. L. GLAISHER, "Tables of $1 \pm 2^{-n} + 3^{-n} \pm 4^{-n} +$ etc. and $1 + 3^{-n} + 5^{-n} + 7^{-n} +$ etc. to 32 places of decimals," *Quart. J. Math.*, v. 45, 1914, pp. 141–158.
2. H. T. DAVIS, *Tables of the Mathematical Functions*, Vol. II, Principia Press of Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, 1963.
3. R. LIÉNARD, *Tables Fondamentales à 50 Décimales des Sommes S_n, U_n, Σ_n*, Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris, 1948.
4. ALDEN MCLELLAN IV, *Summing the Riemann Zeta Function*, Preprint No. 35, Desert Research Institute, University of Nevada, Reno, May 1966.
5. *Modern Computing Methods*, 2nd ed., Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1961, p. 126.
6. A. FLETCHER, J. C. P. MILLER, L. ROSENHEAD & L. J. COMRIE, *An Index of Mathematical Tables*, Vol. I, 2nd ed., Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass., 1962, p. 517.

70[7].—D. S. MITRINOVIĆ & R. S. MITRINOVIĆ, *Table des Nombres de Stirling de Seconde Espèce*, Publications de la Faculté d'Électrotechnique de l'Université à Belgrade (Série: Math. et Phys.), No. 181, 1967, 16 pp., 25 cm.

This attractive publication presents a table of the exact values of the Stirling numbers of the second kind, designated by σ_n^r, for $r \leqq n = 51(1)60$.

The underlying calculations, performed on a desk calculator, were based on the recurrence relation $\sigma_{n+1}^r = r\sigma_n^r + \sigma_n^{r-1}$. Checking of the tabular entries corresponding to five selected values of n was performed at the Istituto Nazionale per le Applicazioni del Calcolo in Rome, using the relation $\sum_{r=1}^{n} (r+1)\sigma_n^r = \sum_{r=1}^{n+1} \sigma_{n+1}^r$.

In an addendum to the introduction the authors mention that this table was in the process of publication when they learned of the more extensive table by Andrew [1], with which they have found complete agreement.

The valuable list of references appended to the explanatory text includes the fundamental table of Gupta [2], which, as the authors explicitly note, has been inadvertently omitted as a reference in several earlier publications on these numbers.

J. W. W.

1. A. M. ANDREW, *Table of the Stirling Numbers of the Second Kind*, Tech. Rep. No. 6, Electrical Engineering Research Laboratory, Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, December 1965. (See *Math. Comp.*, v. 21, 1967, pp. 117–118, RMT **3.**)
2. H. GUPTA, "Tables of distributions," *Res. Bull. East Panjab Univ.*, No. 2, 1950, pp. 13–44. (See *MTAC*, v. 5, 1951, p. 71, RMT **859.**)

71[7].—D. S. MITRINOVIĆ & R. S. MITRINOVIĆ, *Tableaux d'une classe de nombres reliés aux nombres de Stirling*, VII and VIII, Publ. Fac. Elect. Univ. Belgrade (Série: Math. et Phys.), Nos. 172 and 173, 1966, 53 pp., 24 cm.

The first part of the set of tables having the above title appeared in 1962; the seventh and eighth parts (forming a single fascicle) are stated to conclude this set. Reviews of all the earlier parts may be found in *Math. Comp.* (v. 17, 1963, p. 311,